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AFTER THE PEACE CORPS--THE RETURNEE CAREER PICTURE.
PEACE CORPS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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RELEVANCE OF PEACE CORPS SERVICE TO CAREER GOALS OF VOLUNTEERS IS RECOGNIZED BY MANY EMPLOYERS AND SCHOOLS. THE CAREFULLY THOUGHT OUT AND ADMINISTERED SELECTION AND TRAINING PROCEDURE, AND LOW ATTRITION RATE OF OVERSEAS VOLUNTEERS ARE IMPRESSIVE CREDENTIALS. POST-SERVICE CAREER PLANS OF RETURNED VOLUNTEERS ARE--33.6 PERCENT CONTINUING EDUCATION, 16.9 PERCENT TEACHING, 12.4 PERCENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 10.7 PERCENT BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, 7.4 PERCENT VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, 4 PERCENT STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND 15 PERCENT MISCELLANEOUS. MANY OF THE VOLUNTEERS WHO CHANGE CAREER PLANS DURING THEIR SERVICE SWITCH TO TEACHING, AND A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF RETURNED VOLUNTEERS PRESENTLY CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION ARE PREPARING TO ENTER THE TEACHING FIELD. SINCE 55 PERCENT OF ALL VOLUNTEERS WORKED IN SOME TEACHING CAPACITY DURING THEIR SERVICE, THIS IS NOT SURPRISING. FOURTEEN STATES AND CITIES OFFER SPECIAL TEACHING CERTIFICATE WAIVERS AND SALARY SCALE CREDIT FOR FORMER VOLUNTEERS. IN SOME STATES, SPECIAL INTERN PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN SET UP FOR ATTRACTING RETURNEES TO TEACHING. THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION APPOINTED A FULL-TIME DIRECTOR OF PEACE CORPS AFFAIRS TO WORK WITH RETURNEES AND ADVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS FOR THEM WERE ESTABLISHED. OVERSEAS TEACHING OPPORTUNITIES ARE ALSO OFFERED TO THEM. (AF)

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Career Information Service
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C. 20525

September 1966

AFTER THE PEACE CORPS?

The Returnee Career Picture

"The Peace Corps -- will I lose two years by joining?"

It's a question often put to Peace Corps recruiters, graduate-school deans, roommates or sometimes just to one's self. It's asked by people who already recognize and want the Peace Corps as a self-justifying and meaningful contribution to others.

Over 10,000 Volunteers have completed their overseas service. This much-limelighted and expected-of group of people are now back in American society; back in the same high-tension job and academic market as those who remained at home. Where do they stand now? In a practical sense, was their two years of any real relevance to their own career goals?

THE POST-PEACE CORPS EXPERIENCES OF THESE VOLUNTEERS INDICATE A DEFINITE YES.

If it is relevant, in what way? And who besides the Peace Corps recognizes that it is?

The answer to these questions lies in understanding the basic Peace Corps experience and the reception accorded returning Volunteers by educational institutions and prospective employers.

As far back as 1961 when President Kennedy was chatting on the White House lawn with some of the first Volunteers on their way overseas, a number of graduate schools, federal & state agencies and private firms were already expressing interest in attracting returned Volunteers into their organizations.

They recognized then that between the time that an applicant for the Peace Corps submits a questionnaire and he arrives overseas, he goes through the most carefully thought-out and administered selection and training procedure it has been possible to develop to date. Consequently, applicants who survive selection and training represent a group of individuals meticulously chosen for several specific qualities, including leadership, responsibility, intelligence, sensitivity and resourcefulness. These qualities are proved in each Volunteer during his service overseas and the remarkably low attrition rate of overseas Volunteers.

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Thus, an employer or university dean considering the returned Volunteer applicant standing in front of him already knows that this person has been screened for many of the same qualities for which he is looking.

In 1963, the Career Information Service Division of Peace Corps was set up to assist returning Volunteers in their post-service career goal search and decision. It has recorded the individual and accumulated career experiences of Volunteers since termination. The facts and trends of returned Volunteers' experiences are laid out and discussed in the following pages.

It should be noted and emphasized that nowhere in the experience of returned Volunteers is there any evidence that two years of Peace Corps service automatically assures acceptance in the career field of the Volunteer's choice. Education, aptitude, other working experience and personal qualifications will always enter into such a determination. Obviously too, the application of a Volunteer's experience is greater in some career fields than others.

Graduate schools, international organizations, teaching opportunities, and the Federal government are a few of the many to which Volunteer experience correlates dramatically. People in these fields have been quick to acknowledge this as well.

Regardless of the correlation between any specific Volunteer experience and a given career field, all Volunteers who have completed service have accrued a measure of responsibility, leadership experience and a general maturity that is often far ahead of their peers'. This kind of general "plus" in a returned Volunteer's credentials is applicable to any career field and is borne out daily in the responses that come through the Career Information Service from the public.

The post-service career plans of returned Volunteers can be grouped into five major categories.

I. Continuing education: graduate and undergraduate 33.6%

II. Teaching: elementary, secondary and college 16.9%

III. Federal government 12.4%

IV. Business and Industry Profit-making Organizations. 10.7%

V. Voluntary, Domestic and International Organizations 7.4%

VI. State and Local Government 4.0%

VII. Miscellaneous (housewives, military, etc.) 15.0%

100 %

I. CONTINUING EDUCATION (33.6%)

Obviously, this is only an interim category. Volunteers are recorded here only until they complete their immediate educational goals such as an under-graduate or graduate degree or a teaching qualification. They will move into another category when they become employed. Nevertheless, each succeeding wave of returned Volunteers continues to return to school in approximately the same proportion as their predecessors.

Two factors which undoubtedly influence this choice are the high percentage of Volunteers who are college-oriented (93% of the Volunteers have had some college study) and the fact that 54% of returning Volunteers change their career plans between entering and leaving the Peace Corps, often necessitating additional study.

Returned Volunteer Scholarships - graduate and undergraduate

There are 69 colleges and universities (72 different schools and departments) offering 322 scholarships, assistantships or fellowships to former Volunteers for 1966-67. These scholarships are available only to Returned Peace Corps Volunteers. Among the schools offering such programs are: American University, Columbia University, Adelphi University, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Arizona State College, Claremont Graduate School, the American Institute of Foreign Trade and the East-West Center, University of Hawaii.

In the past, scholarship offers have been made by such diverse private organizations and institutions as the National Institute for Architectural Education, The Episcopal Theological Seminary of the Southwest, and the Manhattan School of Printing.

The students at the Technical University of West Berlin have recently offered a scholarship for a Returned Peace Corps Volunteer to study at their University for one academic year. The grant includes air travel, housing, tuition fees and living allowance.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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Between 1963 and 1966, there were 856 inquiries and 355 applications submitted by returned Volunteers.

Twelve schools advertising special Peace Corps scholarships, fellowships and assistantships received no inquiries or applications for the 1965-66 academic year, thus, gave no awards.

Graduate schools have made strenuous efforts to encourage Volunteers to apply for the thousands of regular scholarships offered to all students. For example, the University of Chicago has asked for all the names and terminating Volunteers in order to reach each one with information about the three hundred grants they offer each year.

Academic Credit for Peace Corps Training and Overseas Service

Twenty-four schools give anywhere from 4 to 9 graduate credits, 2 to 15 undergraduate credits for Peace Corps experience, depending on training site, project/country, and individual academic background. Among these schools are Michigan, Syracuse, Georgetown and Cornell.

More than 15 schools have contacted the Peace Corps to specifically encourage Volunteer applicants although they offer no special returned Volunteer financial aid programs.

During the summer of 1966, the University of California at Berkeley sought 20 Returned Peace Corps Volunteers for a summer program concerned with secondary school teaching of Asian history.

Programs for which Peace Corps Experience is a Definite Advantage

The Ford Foundation Study Fellowship Programs provide full payment of tuition and fees plus a living allowance of up to $1,800.

Eligibility for this program is limited to applicants with approximately two years' experience in one of the newly developing countries, and who wish to prepare for future work in these areas.

As the following table illustrates, Peace Corps experience is an excellent preparation for entry into this program.

Academic Year	Total Yearly Awards	Number and Percentage of Total Awards to Returned Volunteers	
1963-1964	42	32	76%
1964-1965	60	46	77%
1965-1966	66	49	74%
1966-1967	74	63	85%
T O T A L	242	190	78%

Some Personal Comments by Educators

The University of Chicago (Mr. Francis U. Lloyd, Jr., Director of the Laboratory School, Division of the School of Education), "At this moment we have offered a job to a returned Volunteer who came from the Philippines to teach history at our high school. He has has several other offers but we were very impressed by him as a person, and his whole background."

Regarding an Internship Program sponsored by the University of California at Berkeley and designed to prepare teachers for work in culturally disadvantaged areas, Enoch Dumes, Associate Head of Teacher Education, states, "I expect that many Peace Corps returnees would be excellent candidates for a program of this sort. I should like to know if there are ways in which they can be informed of the program . . ."

II. TEACHING - Elementary, Secondary and College (16.9%)

The teaching field accounts for the largest percentage of returned Volunteers now employed (1193) and is thus of major interest to Volunteers.

A considerable number of Volunteers who change their career plans during their Peace Corps service switch from other fields to teaching. In addition, a large percentage of returned Volunteers presently continuing their education are preparing to enter the teaching field. These figures are not surprising, considering that 55% of all Volunteers worked in some teaching capacity during their Peace Corps service.

Public and private schools all over the country as well as abroad recognize the outstanding qualifications of returned Volunteers for teaching and have made extensive efforts to attract them.

Special State and City Action for Peace Corps Teachers

Fourteen states and cities, including the states of California, New York, Missouri, and the Board of Education of the City of New York offer special teaching certificate waivers and grant salary scale credit for former Volunteers.

Special Internship Programs Available to Returned Peace Corps Volunteers

In some states, special intern programs have been set up to permit persons with significant work experience to qualify for public school teaching. A number of schools and school systems with internship

programs have expressed continued interest in attracting returning Volunteers. Such institutions and school systems as Stanford University, Oberlin College, Antioch-Putney Graduate School of Education, Colorado State College, Dade County (Miami, Florida), the Board of Education of Detroit (Michigan), and the Cardoza Teaching Project of Washington, D. C., run frequent ads in the Peace Corps Career Information Service publications for the purpose of recruiting Returned Volunteers.

During the fall of 1965-66, returning Peace Corps teachers were eligible for paid internships or actual teaching assignments (for which certification was not required) in Cleveland, Washington, D. C. and Philadelphia.

Of 25 participants presently enrolled in the Cardoza Project (Washington, D. C.) for the 1966-67 Academic year, nine are Returned Volunteers.

In the Washington-Baltimore teaching internship program at Antioch-Putney, 18 of the 34 participants enrolled for the 1966-1967 academic year are Returned Volunteers.

New York State Conference

A Conference of Returned Peace Corps Volunteers was held by the New York State Department of Education in New York City on August 7, 8 and 9, 1966. This major undertaking by the State on behalf of Volunteers follows the appointment of a full-time state consultant with the title of Director of Peace Corps Affairs to work with Peace Corps returnees.

Some of the results of this Conference were as follows:

1. New York will hire Returned Volunteers (with or without Peace Corps teaching experience) who are not even certified on a temporary certificate. Salary credit is given for Peace Corps teaching.

2. New York reviews the Volunteer's training abstract to determine the number of credits still needed for actual certification - usually at the rate of 15 training hours in teaching to 1 credit hour of certificate (18 hours of credit are usually required for full certification).

3. Practice teaching requirement is waived if the Returned Peace Corps Volunteer taught overseas.

4. There is no limit to the number of Returned Volunteers who can receive scholarships or financial aid in the State of New York. Any Returned Volunteer now teaching in the New York City system is entitled to up to $150 in tuition aid.

The Peace Corps anticipates that the New York State Conference for Returned Peace Corps Volunteers interested in teaching will set a precedent which other states will follow.

Overseas and Special Teaching Opportunities

Such public and private organizations as the English Language Services, the African-American Institute, the International Schools Services and the Overseas Educational Service frequently seek qualified Returned Peace Corps Volunteers for overseas teaching positions. An example of the favorable response of these organizations toward former Volunteers is exemplified by the Institute of Modern Languages, Inc. which hired six returned Volunteers to teach in Saudi Arabia.

Requests for returned Volunteer teachers for special programs such as the National Teacher Corps and the Bureau of Indian Affairs come into Peace Corps regularly.

Personal Comments

John E. Heins, Director of Overseas Programs, Institute of Modern Languages: "We are most pleased to have these men(Returned Volunteers) with our organization and I have been highly impressed by the excellent personal and professional qualifications of the majority of our Peace Corps applicants."

Thomas F. Looby, Superintendent of Schools; Patchoque - Medford Public Schools, Long Island, New York: "Over the past two years, this district has been interested in employing as teachers returning veterans of the Peace Corps. We have two such people in our staff now . . . They have become excellent teachers. This year we were lucky enough to have five sign contracts."

III. Federal Government (12.4%)

The various divisions and agencies of the Federal government represent one of the largest and most diversified employers of Returned Volunteers. The President himself has taken a special interest in Returned Volunteers and has urged all federal agencies to make every effort to attract them into federal government careers. An example of the initiative taken by the federal government in this direction is the scheduling of the Foreign Service Officer Test, the USIA Career Officer Test and the Federal Civil Service Test in many of the countries where Volunteers are serving. Other examples follow.

The Peace Corps

Perhaps the most obvious Federal agency to which Peace Corps experience applies is the Peace Corps itself. Since the day the Peace Corps became a reality, great efforts have been made to bring Returned Volunteers back into the agency as staff members. Today, with more than 300 former Volunteers on staff, not a single department or section of the agency is without representation.

In some operations of the agency, they either outnumber the non-Volunteers or equal them in number. Many of these former Volunteers occupy positions of responsibility which would be difficult to duplicate elsewhere at their present age.

A former Volunteer in Sierra Leone, Russell Schwartz, was recently appointed Peace Corps Director in Bechuanaland. At 26, he is responsible for the entire overseas Peace Corps operation in that country.

In a speech delivered by Peace Corps Director Jack Vaughn March 15, 1966 at the University of California - Los Angeles, he said, "The remarkable people who are the Peace Corps Volunteers are our best assurance that such will be the case. Indeed, our faith in them has shifted more and more leadership into their hands. There are more than 320 returned Volunteers on the Peace Corps staff right now. It is no secret that I want my own successor to be among them."

A.I.D.

The Agency for International Development has been one of the forerunners in seeking out and hiring former Volunteers. A special recruitment officer (also a Returned Volunteer) was hired by the agency for the sole purpose of recruiting former Volunteers for AID.

At this time 130 or more former Volunteers are employed by AID around the world.

AID reports that in some categories in their Far East Bureau, they definitely favor hiring former Volunteers.

Former Volunteers are hired for assignments in agriculture, health and sanitation, community development and many other fields.

State Department

A modest but steadily growing number of Returned Volunteers have been hired by the Department of State. At this moment, this agency is

launching an increased drive to interest more Volunteers in a State Department career.

The State Department is sending teams of examiners to several points around the world to give Foreign Service Examinations to Peace Corps Volunteers in the field.

USIA

The United States Information Service reports 23 former Volunteers employed by them as of September 15, 1966. Most of these are employed overseas.

The obvious value of a Volunteer's intercultural experience and knowledge is highly regarded by U.S.I.A. and gives him a definite employment advantage over other applicants without similar experience.

War on Poverty - Federal

Under its Director, Sargent Shriver, the former Director of the Peace Corps, the Office of Economic Opportunity has been consistently seeking out former Volunteers for employment. To date, they have hired 45 former Volunteers.

In all cases, the unique experiences and background of the Volunteer was cited by O.E.O. as the factor which made the difference in the selection of the Volunteer for the position he fills.

Other Agencies

More than 300 other returned Volunteers have been hired by many other agencies and bureaus in the government. They include the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Agriculture, Smithsonian Institution, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Panama Canal Company, Internal Revenue Service, and Bureau of Indian Affairs. The diversity of positions they now hold is unique.

IV. Business and Industry (10.7%)

Domestic

The world of business and industry, originally somewhat skeptical, is increasingly interested in attracting Returned Volunteers. They are realizing that the enthusiasm and competence of Volunteers can be as valuable to a corporation as to a program in a developing country. Usually, the only formal qualification for beginning business positions is a bachelor's degree in almost any field. Beyond this, the individual's personal initiative and ambition are the determining factors.

Of the 3,722 returned Volunteers now employed, 757 (20%) are employed by U. S. business organizations. They are doing everything from the promotion of college textbooks and computer programming to architectural designing.

The following table lists some of the fields for which returned Volunteers have been sought, and the number of companies who have contacted the Peace Corps:

Types of Positions	Number of Companies
Administrative and Consulting	16
Engineering and Scientific	100
Finance	18
Insurance	26
Sales, Retailing, Marketing and Others	86

Business and industry are also facilitating their employees' enlistment as Volunteers with arrangements for special leave. In 16 companies (for example A.T.& T., G.E. and I.B.M., Kimberly-Clark) workers will be credited with the seniority held at the time of departure, and in some of these companies, seniority credit will be given for time spent in the Peace Corps. Several Labor unions and apprenticeship councils are encouraging the granting of leaves of absence and/or paying dues for Peace Corps Volunteers.

The increasing consideration given to Peace Corps Volunteers by business is a steadily growing trend. An official of Xerox said: "Our corporation certainly needs the type of leaders that are developed by the overseas assignments and we feel Xerox has the kind of challenging assignments which would be a continuation of the excellent experience they have received."

International

110 international or overseas businesses have expressed interest in hiring Volunteers for overseas positions in many different fields. At present, 38 former Volunteers are so employed in fields such as mining, construction, sales, marketing and management.

The proven ability of former Volunteers to adjust to the varying and often demanding living and working conditions overseas gives them a decided employment advantage over those without such experience.

Dr. Edwin R. Henry, Advisor, Employee Relations Research at Standard Oil of New Jersey says of Peace Corps Volunteers ". . . They seem to me to be naturals for a company's overseas assignments, and equally superior material for jobs in this country." And again " . . . it is my firm conviction that in training Volunteers for Peace Corps work, the government has at the same time done private industry a considerable favor." (American Management Association; Personnel Magazine, Aug./65)

V. VOLUNTARY, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS (7.4%)

Almost 500 returned Volunteers are already employed by organizations in this category. As might be expected, there is a very strong attraction in both directions between these types of organizations and returned Volunteers. Only a small sample of the total number and range are included in the following list:

The American Friends Service Committee
Care Incorporated
The United Nations
Tools for Freedom
The Catholic Relief Services
Heifer Project Incorporated
The Near East Foundation
The Asia Foundation
Y.M.C.A.
The Food Foundation?

A few Volunteers were even hired by organizations in this category while they were still overseas. The correlation between Peace Corps service and these positions is so strong that returned Volunteers are often looked upon by many of these organizations as one of the most natural sources for future employees. An impressive number of Volunteers have secured directorships or positions with substantial responsibility in organizations of this type, confirming a recognition of their maturity and the practical value of their experience.

VI. STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (4%)

279 returned Volunteers are now employed by state, county or municipal governments around the country. The range of positions actually held by these Volunteers is about as great as the range of activities performed by these organizations. They include agriculture, health, commerce, management, public roads, and child care centers. Preference in employment is often given to former Volunteers who are state residents but many states and/or positions are open to all returned Volunteers.

A number of states and municipalities have initiated special actions directed toward attracting Peace Corps Volunteers.

California recently scheduled a special civil service examination outside of its normal examination schedule specifically timed to coincide with the return of large numbers of Volunteers from overseas.

New York State has developed a special program to attract former Volunteers. They created a special "Peace Corps Application" for just this purpose. The State of Michigan has established the Michigan Peace Corps Advisory Council to advise Governor Romney on matters relating to Peace Corps Volunteers from Michigan. One of the goals of the Council is to promote the use of returned Volunteers in Michigan industry and government. A special committee under the council was created for just that purpose.

Job Corps Centers and local War on Poverty projects in all states have been looking for and hiring former Volunteers in substantial numbers. Volunteers often find these positions very closely related to their Peace Corps service.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following states and municipal governments have also been seeking and actively hiring former Volunteers.

States	Cities
Alaska	Chicago
Arizona	New York
Delaware	Oklahoma City
Florida	Boston
Hawaii	
Maine	
North Carolina	

Miscellaneous (15%)

Currently about 130 returned Volunteers have been inducted or have enlisted in the armed forces. This represents about 2% of all male returned Volunteers.

Returned female Volunteers who have decided, at least for the present, to remain housewives number about 300 or 8% of all female returned Volunteers.

SUMMING UP

Even the brief summaries, illustrations and statistics included in this report indicate that the career picture for returning Volunteers is a bright one and getting better all the time.

The enormous diversity of the opportunities reported to Career Information Service is a distinguishing characteristic of the returned Volunteer career pattern. It's quite probable that this diversity could not be duplicated or rivaled by the placement service or employment information office of any college or university in the entire country.

One of the keys to the expansion of returned Volunteer opportunities has been and continues to be the understanding on the part of employers and educational institutions of what it means to be a Peace Corps Volunteer. The unfolding of new opportunities can be largely traced to the expansion of this understanding as more Volunteers return and those already resettled into American Society prove their worth.

September 9, 1966

The current career plans of 7,063 Peace Corps Volunteers who have completed initial service are summarized below. Separate totals and percentages are given for Volunteers who completed service in 1963, 1964, and 1965-66.

CONTINUING EDUCATION	1963	1964	1965 1966	TOTAL
Graduate School				
Social Studies	60	215	266	541
Area Studies	6	26	42	74
Humanities, including journalism and language	15	68	123	206
Technical, including engineering, science, math, architecture, etc.	21	88	118	227
Health, recreation, and physical education	2	21	30	53
Education	23	95	158	276
Law	7	43	52	102
Business and management	1	11	30	42
Agriculture/Forestry	2	13	22	37
Other fields & not specified	5	29	47	81
Overseas	5	13	25	43
Total Graduate	147 (22.8%)	622 (20.7%)	913 (27%)	1682 (23.8%)

Undergraduate Education				
Social studies	9	97	90	196
Area studies	1	10	13	24
Humanities, including journalism and language	2	39	62	103
Technical, including engineering, science, math, architecture, etc.	9	60	54	123
Health, recreation, and physical education	2	8	16	26
Education	2	38	20	60
Business and management	0	10	11	21
Agriculture/Forestry	4	30	17	51
Other fields & not specified	5	40	37	82
Overseas	0	1	6	7
Total undergraduate	34 (5.2%)	333 (11.2%)	326(9.6%)	693 (9.8%)
TOTAL CONTINUING EDUCATION	181 (28%)	955 (31.9%)	1239 (36.6%)	2375 (33.6%)
EMPLOYED	1963	1964	1965 1966	TOTAL
Federal Government				
Peace Corps	48	124	144	316
State Department				
FSO	2	12	5	19
Other	1	2	1	4
AID	22	59	50	131
USIA	4	7	5	16
War on Poverty (Federal only)	4	21	20	45
All other domestic agencies	36	167	135	338
Congressional staff	4	1	4	9
Total Federal	121(18.7%)	393(13.2%)	364(10.7%)	878(12.4%)
State and Local Government				
State Government	11	39	44	94
County Government	10	46	37	93
Municipal Government	8	34	27	69
War on Poverty local	7	8	8	23
Total State & Local	36(5.5%)	127(4.3%)	116(3.4%)	279(4%)
Job Corps Centers				
Teachers & Administrators	1	21	13	35
Not specified	1	25	16	42
Total Job Corps	2 (.3%)	46 (1.5%)	29 (.9%)	77 (1.1%)
VISTA VOLUNTEERS	0	8 (.3%)	3 (.1%)	11 (.2%)

International Organizations and Foreign Governments				
United Nations & Other international organizations	3	5	5	13
Foreign Governments				
Teaching	3	10	8	21
Other	0	7	3	10
Total International	6 (.9%)	22 (.8%)	16 (.5%)	44 (.6%)

Teaching	1963	1964	1965 1966	TOTAL
National Teacher Corps	0	1	7	8
Elementary teacher/administrator	17	82	80	179
Secondary teacher/administrator	49	235	173	457
Special education	1	17	19	37
College teachers/admtrs.	34	81	67	182
College employees (includes secretaries, other)	3	31	13	47
Overseas teachers/admtrs.	7	23	29	59
Peace Corps training sites, teachers & administrators	3	20	52	75
Not specified, secondary or elementary teacher	10	53	86	149
Total teachers	124(19.2%)	543(17.9%)	526(15.5%)	1193(16.9%)

Non-profit Organizations				
Health worker	12	77	69	158
Labor union worker	0	4	1	5
Social service worker	21	132	71	224
War on Poverty contractor	3	4	8	15
All non-profit overseas	10	31	22	63
Educational organizations	2	5	11	18
Total non-profit	48(7.4%)	253(8.5%)	182(5.4%)	483(6.8%)
Profit-making Organizations				
Agriculture & related	3	23	5	31
Business:				
Secretarial & clerical	4	29	41	74
Management	16	58	59	133
Technical	11	83	55	149
Sales & Retail	4	40	25	69
Semi-skilled	2	50	21	73
Communications	4	18	23	45
Self-employed, professional	3	18	4	25
All profit organizations overseas	5	21	12	38
Other professional	2	17	5	24
Total profit-making	64(9.9%)	399(13.5%)	294(8.6%)	757 (10.7%)

TOTAL EMPLOYED	401(61.9%)	1791(59.8%)	1530(45.1%)	3722(52.7%)
OTHER	1963	1964	1965 1966	TOTAL
Extended/re-enrolled	1	51	438	490
Housewife	52	153	94	299
Military	12	58	59	129
Traveling	0	3	16	19
Retired	1	12	16	29
TOTAL OTHER	66(10.1%)	277(8.3%)	623(18.3%)	966(13/7%)
GRAND TOTALS	648 (100%)	3023(100%)	3392(100%)	7063(100%)

Summary of Overseas Careers

Employed by the Peace Corps or other Federal agency with international interests	77	204	205	486
Studying overseas	5	14	31	50
Employed overseas other than U. S. Agency	28	97	79	204
Extended Peace Corps service or traveling	1	54	454	509
Total in Overseas Careers	111	369	769	1249

War on Poverty Employment

Employed by the Office of Economic Opportunity	4	21	20	45
Employed by OEO Contractors	11	58	45	114
VISTA Volunteers	0	8	3	11
Total War on Poverty Employment	15	87	68	170

MAR 3 1967

Career Information Service
Peace Corps
Washington, D. C. 20525

January 1967

The current career plans of 7,393 Peace Corps Volunteers who have completed initial service are summarized below. Separate totals and percentages are given for Volunteers who completed service in 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966.

CONTINUING EDUCATION	1963	1964	1965	1966	TOTAL
Graduate School					
Social Studies	60	208	235	99	602
Area Studies	6	26	40	22	94
Humanities, including journalism and language	12	65	113	54	244
Technical, including engineering, science, math, architecture, etc.	23	87	108	33	251
Health, recreation, and physical education	3	22	28	9	62
Education	23	94	137	57	311
Law	7	44	45	23	119
Business and management	1	11	32	23	67
Agriculture/Forestry	2	11	22	8	43
Other fields & not specified	5	30	47	48	130
Overseas	5	12	23	4	44
Total Graduate	147 (22.6%)	610 (20.4%)	830 (31.5%)	380 (34.0%)	1967 (26.6%)
Undergraduate Education					
Social studies	9	96	74	33	212
Area studies	1	10	10	4	25
Humanities, including journalism and language	2	40	53	22	117
Technical, including engineering, science, math, architecture, etc.	9	58	45	14	126
Health, recreation, and physical education	2	9	17	3	31
Education	2	35	19	12	68
Business and management		10	11	4	25
Agriculture/Forestry	4	31	16	5	56
Other fields & not specified	6	41	33	20	100
Overseas		1	6	3	10
Total undergraduate	35 (5.4%)	331 (11.1%)	284 (10.8%)	120 (10.7%)	770 (10.4%)
TOTAL CONTINUING EDUCATION	182 (28.0%)	941 (31.5%)	1114 (42.3%)	500 (44.7%)	2737 (37.0%)

EMPLOYED	1963	1964	1965	1966	TOTAL
Federal Government					
Peace Corps	47	121	133	34	335
State Department					
FSO	3	16	4	2	25
Other					
AID	19	58	50	7	134
USIA	4	9	5	1	19
War on Poverty (Federal only)	4	21	12	13	50
All other domestic agencies	38	172	117	36	363
Congressional staff	4	1	4	1	10
Total Federal	119 (18.3%)	398 (13.3%)	325 (12.3%)	94 (8.4%)	936 (12.7%)
State and Local Government					
State Government	11	43	42	7	103
County Government	10	46	32	11	99
Municipal Government	8	38	24	11	78
War on Poverty local	7	8	7	3	25
Total State & Local	36 (5.5%)	132 (4.4%)	105 (4.0%)	32 (2.9%)	305 (4.1%)
Job Corps Centers					
Teachers & Administrators	1	21	13	5	40
Not specified	1	25	12	3	41
Total Job Corps	2 (.3%)	46 (1.5%)	25 (.9%)	8 (.7%)	81 (1.1%)
VISTA VOLUNTEERS	0	8 (.3%)	2 (.1%)	1 (.1%)	11 (.1%)
International Organizations and Foreign Governments					
United Nations & Other international organizations	4	5	6	3	18
Foreign Governments					
Teaching	3	11	12	4	30
Other	0	7	2	0	9
Total International	7 (1.1%)	23 (.8%)	20 (.8%)	7 (.6%)	57 (.8%)

Teaching	1963	1964	1965	1966	TOTAL
National Teacher Corps	0	1	3	7	11
Elementary teacher/administrator	17	82	76	39	214
Secondary teacher/administrator	49	233	152	65	499
Special education	1	18	18	10	47
College teachers/admtrs.	35	81	55	27	198
College employees (includes secretaries, other)	3	32	16	19	70
Overseas teachers/admtrs.	6	26	30	8	70
Peace Corps training sites, teachers & administrators	3	22	27	35	87
Not specified, secondary or elementary teacher	10	54	80	51	195
Total teachers	124 (19.1%)	549 (18.4%)	457 (17.3%)	261 (23.3%)	1391 (18.8%)
Non-profit Organizations					
Health worker	13	75	65	18	171
Labor union worker	0	4	1	0	5
Social service worker	19	132	65	21	237
War on Poverty contractor	3	4	7	1	15
All non-profit overseas	10	32	17	4	63
Educational organizations	3	5	9	2	19
Total non-profit	48 (7.3%)	252 (8.4%)	164 (6.2%)	46 (4.1%)	510 (6.9%)
Profit-making Organizations					
Agriculture & related	3	23	4	3	33
Business:					
Secretarial & clerical	4	30	31	18	83
Management	16	56	52	18	142
Technical	11	85	55	28	179
Sales & Retail	4	40	20	12	76
Semi-skilled	2	49	14	12	77
Communications	4	20	22	6	52
Self-employed, professional	3	18	4	4	29
All profit organizations overseas	5	21	10	3	39
Other professional	2	19	5	4	30
Total profit-making	66 (10.2%)	406 (13.6%)	257 (9.7%)	123 (11.0%)	852 (11.5%)
TOTAL EMPLOYED	402 (61.8%)	1806 (60.4%)	1353 (51.2%)	571 (51.0%)	4105 (55.9%)

OTHER	1963	1964	1965	1966	TOTAL
Housewife	53	156	88	25	322
Military	12	60	54	19	145
Traveling	0	3	11	3	17
Retired	1	12	16	0	29
TOTAL OTHER	66 (10.2%)	231 (7.8%)	169 (6.4%)	47 (4.2%)	513 (7.0%)
GRAND TOTALS	650 (100%)	2986 (100%)	2638 (100%)	1119 (100%)	7393* (100%)

Summary of Overseas Careers

Employed by the Peace Corps or other Federal agency with international interests	73	204	192	44	513
Studying overseas	5	13	29	7	54
Employed overseas other than U. S. Agency	28	102	77	22	229
Total in Overseas Careers	106	319	298	73	796

War on Poverty Employment

Employed by the Office of Economic Opportunity	4	21	12	13	50
Employed by OEO Contractors	3	4	7	1	15
VISTA Volunteers		8	2	1	11
State and local War on Poverty	7	8	7	3	25
Job Corps	2	46	25	8	81
Total War on Poverty Employment	16	87	53	26	182

*Does not include current extended or re-enrolled Volunteers--
Total all years: 570